### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1860. Meeting at Madison, Ia. A friend has laid us under obligations to

a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Madison, Ia., on the 14th inst. The resolutions adopted breathe a cunciliatory spirit, and indicate that the people of Madison and Jefferson county, without distinction of party, appreciate the present erisis, and are prepared to do justice to the

A number of public meetings were held in different parts of the State, before the call for an extra session of the Legislature was made, the proceedings of which were sent to us for publication. We have been so much pressed for room, that we have been compelled to omit them altogether.

The Richmond Enquirer ridicules the idea that the Southern States, in the event of secession, will receive aid from Europe. The same position was taken by Mr. HUNTER, in a lately published letter from him.

## South Carolina,

The following is the Inaugural Address of Governor Pickeys, of South Carolina, delivered on Monday last, in the presence of the Legislature of that State, on the occasion of bis being installed into office:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives . You have called me to preside as Chief Magistrate of South Carolina at a critical juncture in our public affairs. I deeply feel the responsibilities of the position I am about to assume. For seventy-three years this State has been connected by a Federal compact with co-States, under a bond of union for great national of jects common to all. In recent years there has been a powerful party. organized upon principles of ambition and fanaticism, whose undisguised purpose is to divert the Federal Government from external and tern its power upon the internal in terests and domestic institutions of these States. They have thus combined a party exclusively in the Northern States, who avowed objects, not only endanger the peace, but the very existence of near one-half of the States of this Confederacy. And in the recent election for President and Vice President of these States they have carried the lection upon principles that make it no onger safe for us to rely upon the powers of the Federal Government or the guarantees of the Federal compact. This is the great evert get of the people in the Northern States at the ballot-box, in the exercise of their sovereign power at the polls, from which there is no higher appeal recognized under our system of government in its ordinaav and of the army and navy, with vast powers, not o preside over the common interests and destinies of all the States alike, but upon issues of malignant hostility and uncompronising war to be waged upon the rights, the interests, and the peace of half the States of

In the Southern States there are two en tirely distinct and separate races, and one has been held in subjection to the other by peaceful inheritance from worthy and patri otic ancestors, and all who know the races well know that it is the only form of government that can preserve both and administer the blersings of civilization with order and in harmony. Anything tending to change and weaken the Government and the subordination between the races not only endangers the peace but the very existence of ou society itself. We have for years warned the Northern people of the dangers they were producing by their wanton and lawless course. We have often appealed to our sister States of the South to act with us in concert upon some firm and moderate system by which we might be able to save the Federal Constitution, and yet feel safe under the general compact of Union, but we could obtain no fair warning from the North, no could we see any concerted plan proposed by any of our co-States of the South calculated to make us feel safe and secure.

Under all these circumstances we now has no alternative left but to interpose the sovereign power of an independent State to prothe rights and ancient privileges of the people of South Carolina. This State was one of the original parties of the Federal compact of Union. We agreed to it, as a State, under peculiar circumstances, when we were surrounded with great external pressure, for purposes of national protection, and to advance the interests and general welfare of all the States equally and alike. And when it ceases to do this it is no longer a perpetual Union. It would be an absurdity to suppose it was a perpetual Union for our ruin.

The Constitution is a compact between co-States and not with the Federal Government. On questions vital and involving the peace and safety of the parties to the compact, from the very nature of the instrument, each State must judge of the mode and measure of protection necessary for her peace and the preservation of her local and domestic institutions. South Carolina will, therefore, decide for berself, and will, as she has a right to do, resume her original powers of government as an independent State, and as such will negotiate with other Powers such treaties, leagues, or covenants as she may deem proper.

I think I am not assuming too much when I say that our interests will lead her to open her ports free to the tonnage and trade of all nations, reserving to herself the right to discriminate only against those who may be our public enemies. She has fine harbors accessible to foreign commerce, and she is in the centre of those extensive agricultural productions that enter so largely into the foreign trade and commerce of the world, and form the bases of those comforts in food and clothing so essential to the artisun and mechanic laborers in the higher latitudes, and which are so essential to the prosperity and success of manufacturing capital in the North and in Europe. I therefore may safely say it s for the benefit of all who may be interested in commerce, in manufactories and in the comforts of artisan and mechanic labor every where, to make such speedy and peaceful arrangements with us as may advance the inerests and happiness of all concerned.

There is one thing certain, and I think it due to the country to say so in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, and, as the acceded separately to the compact of Union, so she will most assuredly secede separately and alone, be the consequences what they may. And I think it right to say, with no unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no ompromise, let it be offered from where it The issues are too great and too moitons to admit of any counsel that looks to anything but direct and straightforward

To our sister States, who are identified with us in interest and feeling, we will cordially and kindly look for co-operation and for a tuture union, but it must be after we have asserted and resumed our original and inalienable rights and powers of sovereignty and in-dependence. We can then form a governnt with them having a common interest the provisions of the constitution than we with people of homogeneous feelings, united together by all the ties that can bind States in one common destiny. From the position we may occupy towards the Northern States. as well as from our own internal structure of society, the Government may, from necessity, become strongly military in its organiza-

When we look back upon the inheritance that we, as a State, have had in the common was sunk, (so the story goes,) to the bottom great future that opens before us. It is our to sever our commercial and social intersincere desire to separate from the States of the North in peace, and leave them to develguide of ambition and fanaticism, they decide otherwise, then be it so. We are prepared for any event, and in humble reliance

the letters, speeches, messages and essays which I have read, they have not exhausted

In the Cotton States you talk about Secession, or going out of the Union, as a remedy for grievances which have been, are now, or may be, inflicted upon us, either by the federal government, or by States, or by citizens of another part of the Union. Some are for the Union. Of this last class I understand you to say you are one. And this is what pains me-that in the Cotton States the very best and wisest friends of the Union seem to valent idea that a dissolution of the Union is been statesmen, who declare and have declared, that a dissolution of the Union is a remedy for nothing. Of these, I believe, was no less a man than HENRY CLAY, who said he would defy any man or combination of men or States to drive him out of the Union-that if the worst should come to the worst, he would still defend his rights, whether peaceably or forcibly, within the Union. He would draw the sword, if it must be so, for those rights which the Constitution guarantees, among which is our political Union it

self. This was his fundamental principle; opinions upon a rock. Many theories put forth are evidently based upon the sand. The builders seem not carefully to regard the together as ever. We shall not escape Northfoundation, but only the superstructure. Of ern influence, if that is what troubles us, by what use are all the beauty and transient releasing the Northern States from the obliglory of the castles thus erected in the air or gations of the compact into which their abandoned. based upon the quicksand? What is this Union? fathers entered with our fathers. We shall In what does it really consist? And to what hardly be able to effect a better arrangement; to attack Fort Mountrie unless to Cutter left Charleston, is untrue. nabitual operations. They thus propose to do we refer, when we commonly speak of the inaugurate a Chief Magistrate, at the head Union? And then what would be a dissolu- not be better observed than those of the protion of the Union in solid reality? and to sent. what do we refer when we commonly speak of dissolving, going out of, or seceding from. the Union? We habitually speak of our national Union as though it were based upon the Constitution of the United States. And shallow thinkers suppose this is really so. But let us consider. We have "a union of lakes and a union of lands,"-a geographiseas-a union of mountains and plains, of bills and valleys-a union of soil and production, of forests and mines-a natural union. We have a union of canals and rail. roads-a union of commercial interests and intercourse. We have "a union of hearts and a union of hands"-a union of blood relationship, of social intercourse-a union of language, of religion, of manuers and cusoms, of ideas, of sympathy, of very personal appearance—the union of a homogeneous people. All this, which is our intrinsic Union we had, except the works of artificial im provement, and those things which have grown up with them, before the Constitution was adopted, and may expect to have such union after our Constitution (if ever) shall be destroyed. We had also a political union from the beginning of our nationality; but that union was defective. A want of perfection in our political union would operate un-

favorably upon our union in other aspects.

Therefore our fathers, "in order to form a

more perfect union," did "ordain and estab-

lish" the Constitution of the United States

of America. Their language is, "We do or-

dain and establish this Constitution for the

United States of America." The Union al-

ready existed, and our fathers had recog-

nized its existence; but in a political point

of view it was not perfect. A more perfect

Union was desirable-a better political union

of national laws-in order to "establish jus-

the common defence, promote the general

welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty

to ourselves and our posterity." These are

the olij cts set forth by the people of the

United States in the ordaining clause of the

Constitution. That Constitution has served

its purpose well. It has so far been the in-

tice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for

strument of accomplishing the good for which it was ordained. Some evils, I grant, have grown out of its violation-or rather they have grown up in spite of the Constitu-Our Union, then, is natural, geographical commercial, social, as well as political. Many men seem to look upon our political union as all-that our union of laws is all that binds us together. But our political union -the union of the constitution and laws-is only, as it were, supplementary to the union of other relations. It was designed, and in well calculated, to prevent the very evils which affict us, and which are set forth in such glowing colors in your admirable address. Those evils do not grow out of our political union. It is true, some few men, at the extreme north, have sought to make our political union a pretext for slavery agitation, but it is only a pretext. And not one of the evils of which we can justly complain have grown out of our constitutional union Designing men, recognizing the necessity of nee. In the present emergency the | making it appear that the Constitution has firmest and most decided measures are the operated to our disadvantage, talk to us of tariffs, fishing bounties, and such like triffes laws passed under the constitution by southern votes at that. But these things are unworthy to be mentioned in this connection.

When we come to dissolve the Union, we only dissolve the political union. We only destroy the constitution. We cannot divide our land geographically, as the earth is supposed by some to have been divided in the days of Peleg-when the land of Atalanta glories and triumphant power of this wonder-ful Confederacy, no language can express the feelings of the human heart as we turn from the contemplation and sternly look to the by the main land. We shall hardly be able of their own civilization to their own sense and fro in the earth, and up and down in it.

of duty and of interest. But if, under the If we can and shall do this, we shall soon redestiny of men and nations we will endeavor to do our duty faithfully, bravely, and honam now ready to take the oath of office, swear undivided allegiance to South Carwhen they escape into the north. Well, they are stolen or retained in defiance of the con-

The constitution has its compensations as

well as its compromises. We gain more by

stitution and laws. The laws operate to prevent the stealing and the running away, and many, very many, are returned under the laws. Secede, and you destroy these constivery sble speech of Nov. 15th—and yet a tutional and statutory laws. No sore slaves little pained. How I was pleased, and how are returned, and the result is you one a good ained, will appear more fully as I proceed. | deal and gain nothing. The slaves are able But I may say at once, I was pleased with its | to make their escape into free States, because excellent temper, its beautiful style, its pro-found logic, its broad and just viewe, its wis-may sometimes be promoted by our union of outhern men, with none of which, under all stop these things, by tearing down instead of the circumstances, have I been so much building up. Our constitutional union is a pleased—and with most of which I have been | check, and intended to be an effectual bar to nuch more pained. All the exceptions I may | this evil. Such a union, therefore, we manioffer to your views, therefore, as set forth in festly ought to strengthen and uphold with that speech, are all the more applicable to all our might. There is an "inexorable lohe views of Southern men generally. When gle" in this. But southern fanatics or dethus speak of Southern men, I never refer signing men tell us, because northern fanato those of the Cotton States. I have re- ies or bad men are enabled for a time, and to frained awhile from giving my opinion, that a limited extent, to override the barriers esolder men might speak-that age and expe- tablished by the constitution, therefore we rience might first be heard. They have should break down those barriers altogether. spoken, but with deference I will say in all There is no logic in that; but it is rather a most "lame and impotent conclusion." I say, | gers for a time, and to a limited extent, only, do these violations prevail. I may have a good deal to say on this point hereafter, but not

Before our present Constitution was adopt ed, and thereby our existing political Union established, our nation, though its component parts were held together loosely by the bands hasty proceedings and immediate secession. of a less perfect union, made little progress Others are in favor of trying all other means Its great territory, its rivers, lakes, seas, ferirst; and if still no redress be obtained or tile plains, and rich mountains, were there, the grievances removed, would then break up | but no prosperity. The reasons were apparent to those wise men who were not then, as wise men are now, consigned by a foolish people to obscurity. We needed a government able to "insure domestic tranquility, have all, with one accord, yielded to the pre- establish justice, provide for the common de fence, and promote the general welfare" of at last an extreme remedy for something. In the nation. We had no such government, our part of the world, there are and have and without it could not prosper. Such a government was devised by our fathers and ordained by the people-our present Constitution-and under it we have prospered as a nation, as no nation ever prospered before. This was the experiment, and this is our experience. Even fools may learn in the school of experience. Shall the folly of the fools

rebuke the wisdom of this generation? Dissolve the Union-that is, destroy the Constitution-and we are left without its beneficent provisions. We must make new arrangements to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility,-other provisions (if any) and you can see that it differs radically from | for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare. This must be done by establishing another union, erecting another matter. Let us dig deep, and found our confederation, or by entering into treaty stipulations with each other as independent nations. We will all be here still, as close

I will admit one contingency in which I should be prepared to destroy the Constitution. Whenever the Constitution itself shall bring upon us oppression-whenever the observance of its provisions shall destroy domestic tranquility-whenever it shall overthrow justice, and no longer promote the general welfare,-when the Constitution itself shall work for us these evils, or its provisions sustain them,-then I shall be against it. But has the Constitution so worked? This subject I must reserve for another

Respectfully,

Nashville, Dec., 1860. EXPULSION OF PAUPERS FROM RICHMOND. Authority has been conferred upon the Mayor of Richmond, by the Councils of that city, to expel all panpers arriving there from other cities, or put them to work in the chaingang. The Dispatch approvingly says of the measure: "We have poor enough of our own to provide for, without importing others, and no additions should be made at this season of

#### The Personal Liberty Bills in Congress. Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, introduced the

following resolution in the House of Representatives in Congress, on the 17th inst: "Whereas. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance the duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore, Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend a repeal of all statutes, including personal liberty bills, so called, enacted by State Legislatures, conflicting with, or in violation of that sacred instrument and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereot."

This resolution was adopted by a vote o

Subsequently, on the same day, Mr. Love-Joy, of Illinois, introduced the following: "Whereas, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance the duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,
Resolved. That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes, including nullifica tion laws, so called, enacted by State Legislatures, conflicting with, and in violation of. that sacred instrument and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof; and it is the duty of the President of the United States to protect and defend the property of

the United States." This was adopted by a unanimous vote, 136 to none-being thirty-one less than the pre-

The Senate Compromise Committee. The Special Committee of Thirteen, appointed on the resolution of Mr. Powell, in

Messrs. Powell, (chairman,) Hunter, Crit-tenden, Sevard, Toombs. Donglas, Collamer, Davis, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle, and

Mr. Davis said that in the position in which his State stood at present he must beg to be excused from having a place on the com-The question was then put, and Mr. Davis

A "SENSATION" DESPATCH.—The New YORK Vanity Fair thus travesties the sensation despatches daily transmitted from the National Capitol to the Metropolitan press:

"Washington, Dec. -Unless something happens immediately, it will be some time before anything occurs. The tone of the South is not very favorable to abolitionism, and if South Carolina successfully secedes, nothing can prevent her going out of the Union. Trouble in the Cabinet was reported last night, but unless supported by facts the rumor can have little foundation. The excitement here, in political circles, is not so great as it was before it began to subside, but is still greater than before it reached its present height."

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON .- A dispatch in the Baltimore papers dated Charleston, Dec. 17th, mys:

# By Telegraph.

Prom New York.

Naw York, Dec. 22.—The Hearld's correspondent telegraphs that Davis and Wigfall received dispatches Saturday afternoon that the forts at Charleston would be taken in 24

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—At the banquet of the New England Society, Seward counselled mild, quiet and fraternal forbearance, and predicted that, as the secession feeling has been growing weaker sluce the 6th of Novem-ber, so, within sixty days more, the whole trouble will have passed away.

Washington, Dec. 21.-The Select Con mittee of the Senate on the Crisis met to-da and had a free interchange of opinion, durin which Mr. Douglas said he was ready now unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as would take the slavery question out of Congress, in view of the dan-gers which threatened the Republic with dis-union, revolution, and civil war. He was

prepared to act upon matters in the con'ro-versy without regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or givbeen for some days maturing a plan by which the slavery question, by the amend-ment of the Constitution, may be removed altogether from Congressional controversy, which meets the approbation of distinguished

Lieuta Dozier and Hamilton, and severa acting midshipmen, natives of South Carolina, have resigned their commissions in th

United States Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of George W. Hurd, as Secretary of Legation to China, and Edwin D. Chandler, as Marsha to the Consular Court at Bargkan, Siam.

Messrs. Hale and Hughes are here as cou el for Judge Watrons, whom the House Judiciary Committee recommend to be impeaced for high crimes and misdemeanors.

A dispatch from the editor of the Missis-sippi State Gazette, published at Jackson, to the Mississippi delegation in Congress, dated this evening, states that Mississippi has elect-ed delegates to the State Convention in favor separate State secession by a very large majority—say seventy in the Convention of one hundred delegates, and by a popular ma-jority of thirty thousand votes. Washington, Dec. 22 .- The matter of the

ommonwealth of Kentucky by the Govern-and Executive authority thereof against the Governor of Ohio, was taken up in the Supreme Court to-day.

Mr. Monroe having received the petition and exhibits, and having moved the Court for writ of mandamus, or for a rule to show cause pursuant to the terms of said petition was ordered that the motion be set down for argument on the 11th of January, and it further ordered that the Clerk of the Court

forthwith send a copy of this order and peti-tion and exhibits filed therein to be served on his Excellency, Wm. Dennison, Governor Washington, Dec. 24-On Saturday Toomb elegraphed his constituents that all hope fo security of the constitutional rights of

The report that Gov. Pickens threatened to attack Fort Moultrie unless the Revenue nized by Congress.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, announcing the abstraction of \$70,000 from the Indian trust fund by an officer of that Depart-A resolution was passed appointing a select

House.-The South Carolina delegation

From Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Dec. 24 .- There is immense excitement in consequence of a rept that Quar-ter Master Taliaferro intended to ship from

the Alleghany arsenal 78 guns to Newport Texas, and 46 to Ship Island. The Comman-der of the Arsenal declined to give the press any information. Leading democrats telegraphed to Wash

ington saying the people would not allow the guns to be removed South. The Mayor is requested to convene neeting of the citizens. From Mobile.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—The Separate State Seession ticket is elected, by from 800 to 1000 From Norfolk NORFOLK, Dec. 24.—The Secession feeling

Senator Johnson barned in Effigy. MEMPHIS, Dec. 24 - Senator Andrew Johnson was burned in effigy on Saturday night. Steamboat Sunk. MEMPHIS, Dec. 24 .- The steamer Peytona from Louisville for New Orleans sunk yes-

terday 150 miles below here. The damage River News. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24 .- The river is rising

Markets by Telegraph. New Orleans, Dec. 24.—Cotton steady Sales to-day 16,500 bales, Middling 101all Molasses active at 21\(\frac{1}{2}\)a23. Flour firm at 5 00a5 12\(\frac{1}{2}\). Lard—in kegs 11c. Freight to Havre 1 3-16. Sterling exchange 101a 102\(\frac{1}{2}\). New York sight exchange \(\frac{1}{2}\)all dis-CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.-Corn 34. Whisky

34. Mess Poak 15 00. Lard in kegs 94c. NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- Cotton steady; sales to-day 1,500 bales; middling upland 10 all. Flour advanced 5aloc; sales 12,000 bbls at 5,00a5,10. Corn advanced lo; sales 38,000 bushels at 67a68. Mess pork firm; sales 1,350 bbls at 15.50. Lard steady; sales 350 bbls at 94a104. Rio Coffee, sales 600 bags at 104 a12). Sugar steady; sales 450 boxes Cuba at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)a5\(\frac{1}{2}\); sales 70 hbds Orleans, at auction, at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)a5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Molasses, Orleans 32a38.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 22 .- The steamer City of Manchester, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th inst., via Queenstown on the 13th, passed Cape Race at six o'clock this morning.

The steamer Palestine, from Portland, ar-

rived at Londonderry on the 12th.

The steamer Jura, which sailed for New York on the 11th, took £49.000 in specie. The City of Manchester has £35,000 in specie

The China mall, which was anxiously looked for, had not been telegraphed when the City of Manchester left Queenstown.

The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown on the 13th.

The report of the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Connaught, has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothto the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brought to light nothing to prove that the Counsught was lost through the neglect of their officers, but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavoring to detect the cause, and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in the report relative to the construction of such vessels, better to insure the safety of passengers.

Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head had been created Knights Commander of Bath.

Lord Napler has been appointed Embassador

Lord Napler has been appointed Embassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John Cohn Compton, who has bean removed to

will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate which James H. Charlton then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following descried Negroes, viz. Asron, Charley, Aggie and Sallie, also four work Mules, being levied on as the property of James H. Charlton, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of Jno. E. Gleaves, C. & M., against James H. Charlton.

J. E. EDMUND-ON, Sheriff.

dec5-tds

By A. CREEL, Deputy Sheriff. It has been rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave Paris and go to India to assume the duties of Governor. duties of Governor.

The supposed robbing of British citizens in Mexico will cause determined action on the part of the British Government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The London Times editorially censures the attitude of the State of South Carolina towards the Federal Government, but admits the Southerners have some right on their side, viz: The right of free trade.

Italian affairs remain unchanged, and the army of Italy is to consist of 300,000 troops, divided into Northern and Southern divisions.

BY virtue of nine judgments to me directed and delivered from the Hon Thos. B. Page, a Justice of e Peace of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 20th of Nov. 1860, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the count house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Thos Y. Northern then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Negroes, to wit: Spencer and Wilson, being levied on as the property of Thos. Y. Northern to satisfy two judgments rendered in favor of Lewis Wright, one in favor of Ira Gibson, one in favor of W. W. Seay, and one infavor of Levi Holloway, against Thos. Y. Northern.

WILLIAM CREEL, C. D. C. dec5-tds The programme of the new Austrian Minister of State promises many sweeping and important measures of reform.

The City of Manchester has experienced very variable weather.

The reports of intended demonstrations against the forts are utterly false. No batterles of any sort have been erected in the neighborhood. The general disposition of the people is to exhaust negotiations before making any movement to obtain possession of the forts forcibly.

Some days ago the commanding officer at Fort Sumpter inquired of the laborers lately brought from Baltimore if they would defend the place in case of attack. They answered unanimously that they came to work, not to fight, and rather than oppose the South they would immediately return to Baltimore.

The City of Manchester has experienced very variable weather.

A State Convention Called in Arkansas.

We learn from a gentleman who came over from Little Rock on yesterday, that the Legislature of Arkansas—now in session—has ordered an election of delegates to be held early in January, for the purpose of attending a State Convention, which is authorized to assemble in the latter part of that month. We were unable to learn the date appointed either for the election or the meeting of the convention.—Memphis Appeal.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. THE REV. Dr. SUMMERS .- This distinguished

THE REV. DR. SUMMERS.—This distinguished minister of the gospel, delivered at the Methodist Church, on last Sunday night, one of the ablest, clearest and most instructive sermons that we have ever had the good fortune to bear. His advice to the members of the Conference, his open, straight-forward manner of speaking, as well as the clear elaboration of the subject of his text, was listened to by his audience with great attention, and proved conclusively that he was a man of no ordinary attainments. He demonstrated the duty of a Christian minister—told him where his services were required, and dwelt at length on the depravity and weakness of men. With matters connected in no way with the church he thought that Rich Gift Books for Sale by JOHN YORK & CO. races everything that is desirable. All the new il strated editions of the Poets, Works of Art, Standgreat variety of editions, and styles of rich bendings. W. T. Berry & Company's Vomen of the South, distinguished in Literature. lustrated with Portraits on Steel. Complete in one royal octavo voume, bound in Turkey Morocco, Ann no way with the church he thought that

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rnaments of Memory, royal quarto. Bibles and Prayer Books.

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A. HAMILTON, H. H. HAR JSON, Agents

dec21-tf

MACHE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGAN

JOHN YORK & CO.,

lopes and Fears, by Heir of Redelyffe.

Conduct of Life, by Emerson.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 22.-In the case of We have just recived a large and rich assortm the figitive slave Anderson, his counsel, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day gave no-tice of his intention to appeal from the de-cision of the Court. Chief Justice Robinson izes, bound in Turkey Morocco, antique, velvet and and corners, illustrated with the best engravings.

Harper's Illustrated Bible, royal quarto, more cision of the Court. Only Justice Robinson said there was no rule upon which an appeal could be claimed, but if the Court of Appeals chose to entertain the matter, the Queen's Bench would not oppose it. The prisoner remains in the meantime at the disposal of the government, and will not be surrendered ilt, 1800 Illustrations, the finest Bible ever publish Books for Juveniles and Little the government, and will not be surrendered until all legal means of release have failed. The Court of Appeals does not sit till February. Folks. Setts of Books put up in boxes and single volumes

No Extra Session.

The advocates of an extraordinary session of the Legislature are still barping on their theme, notwithstanding the very positive in-formation before the public that the Governor will not call that Body together.

ministers of the gospel bad no concern, and most especially with the "dirty pool of poli-tics," We suppose that it was owing to his counsel and that of the venerable Bishop

Soule, as well also of many others who hold high places in the church, that the Conference has refused to associate religious with political affairs. All honor to the Methodist Conference!—Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

"The Cumberland Alleganian learns from a centleman just returned from Annapolis that lovernor Hicks is in correspondence with be Governors of Virginia, Missouri and Kencky, with a view to bring about a Conven-on of the Southern States, to determine on a policy on which they all shall unite, and that as soon as definite arrangements to this effect can be made, he will convene our Legislature in extra session.'

It is true, we believe, that the Governor has been in correspondence with the Gover-nors of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, in relation to the duty and interests of the order States, in case the secession of the Cotton States is accomplished, and in regard to the present condition of affairs. But that correspondence has no reference whatever to a special session of the Legislature.—Balti-

## New Advertisements.

TH GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

We intend to make the NEW-YORK LEDGER for 1861 superior to that of 1860, or of any other year i he past. Among our contributors will be the PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EDWARD EVERETT, JOHN G. SAXE, GEORGE P. MORRIS, N. P. WILLIS, GEORGE D. PRENTICE, THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EM-ESON BENNETT, T. S. ARTHUR, P. HAMILTON MYERS, COL WALFER B DUNLAP, S. COMPTON SMITH, JOHN ESTEN COOKE, MRS. SIGOURNEY, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, FANNY DEBN ANN. AND DETURNS AND THE STATE OF FERN, ANNA CURA RITCHIE, ALICE CARY, MARY FORREST, MARION HARLAND, MISS E. A. DUPUY MARY STANLEY GIBSON, PHEBE CARY, and many

OUR TERMS.

We employ no traveling agents.

Address all communications to

Sheriff's Sale.

ROBERT BONNER, Publisher

Sheriff's Sale.

Dy virtue of a vend.ex. to me directed and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson county, Tennessee, at its September Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House yard, in the City of Nashville, on Saturday the 26th day of January, 1861, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, which M. G. Naive then had, or may have since acquired, in and to the following described piece or parcei of Land situated lying and being in the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, in district No. 20: Beginning at a stone at the Northwest corner of a tract of land now owned by H. H. Naive, and running due South twenty-three and a half poles to an Elm tree, thence bearing Southwest with a line of ranked trees to a bickery, thence West to a beech, thence Southwest to the line of a ten acre entry, thence with said line to the corner, thence with the line of said entry to a beech, at the corner of Demumbrens line, thence West with said line to Isaac Drake's old c. rner marked D. thence North with the line of said Drake to a stake, thence Northeast eighty poles to a beech, thence North to a branch, thence down said branch with its meanders to a buckeye (fallen), thence East to the beginning, containing in all, according to estimate, fifty seven acress. Levied en as the property of M. G. Naive, rnd in favor of Wm. N. Chaudoin. For other particulars reference is hereby made to v. deed from G. W. Williams to said M. G. Naive, which is registered in the Register's office of Bavidson county, Tennessee, in Book No. 7, and on page 93.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff. dec25-id.

Constable's Sale.

Constable's Sale.

No. 49 Patk-row, New-York.

THIS morning at 10 o'clock Be J. F. Shields & Co. will sell on account of removal, executions, etc. an assortment of Furniture, Brandles, Champagnes an invoice of Manufactured Tobacco, Cigara, Carpetings, Clocks, and Looking Glasses, with a variety of miscellaneous articles, which must be closed for cash dec20-1t BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO. alent, that every department of literature will re-eive the particular attention of some one competent o do it ample and special justice. Whether it be to do it ample and special justice. Whether it be popular romance, scientific essay, historical sketch, scholastic disquisition, spicy paragraph, pathetic ballad, humorous poem, old-fashioned love-story, timely editorial, or any other ingredient of popular and elevated journalism, that is to be furnished, the LEDG-R corps will be sufficient for the task. In fact, our contributors will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall all ways have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very real. These facts, taken in connection with our larvely increased means, facilities Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries FERRASS BROTHERS O's Thursday morning next, 27th inst., we will sell in front of our Warehouse the following articles: which to select the very best. These facts, taken in connection with our largely increased means, facilities and experience, warrant us, we think, in promising our readers a family paper for the year 1861 which will be more interesting and instructive, and in every respet more valuable, even than the LEDGAR has been in the past.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other tax literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that we secure the best writers in the country, and spare no expense in getting up the best rames a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in 25 " Robertson Co. do 25 " Robertson Co. do 25 " Old Reserve do 50 " A M. Brandy & Gir 10 " S. M. Wine; 10 " Ginger Brandy, 100 foo Secrets, 0 Kit Mackerel 100,000 Segars, ,20 cases Sardines, 10 bbls assorted Nuts, Virginia Tobaco
 Candy, assorted 100 boxes Glassware, Fire Crakers. 50 " Soap, 25 " Pickles, Together with many other articles. dec21-td TERRASS BROTHERS.

healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appea. In its columns, and the superiorty of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW-YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

—ANNA CORA RITCHE, of Richmond, Va., and Col. WAITER B. DUNLAP, the author of the popular "Forest Sketches," which were published in our columns some time since, will cach begin a story in the LEDGER early in the new year. Mrs. Southwork is also engaged upon a new tale.

—In the next number of the LEDGER, we shall publish a very interesting article, written expressly for House Servant for Hire. HE owner of a very sprightly and intelligent hos servant—a girl of fifteen years of age—will he may lish a very interesting article, written expressly for our columns, entitled, A DAY WITH LORD BYRON, from the pen of the Hon. George Bancroft.

—It is with much satisfaction that we announce that Mr. Everstr will continue his elegant and interesting contributions to the LEDGER during the next year.

As this is the season of the year, when Postmasters

Hurrah for the Holidays. THE most acceptable present you can make is of HUGHES' INIMITABLE PHOTOGRAPH As this is the season of the year when Postmaster and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we di rect their particular attention to RAITS, IVORYTYPES or MELAINOTYPES. 1 on't de ay. N. B. Ten Autograph Photographs for one dollar Single copies, \$2 per annum; two copies, \$3; four copies, \$6; eight copies, \$12. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can a terwerds add single copies at \$1 50. The party who sends us \$12 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time) will be entitled to a copy free for his trouble. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American poatage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.



dec5-till jan1 eorgia. South Carolina, and -Alabama Money, also, CITY BANK OF TENNESSEE

Revolution in Picture Making. Ten Photographs for one Dollar. EEP it before the people that we are making TEN PHOTOGRAPHS for ONE DOLLAR, suitable for Aibums and sending in letters, large ones in propor-tion. All the new and popular styles introduced here A word to Mothers: Being along your bables, and have them taken, we have lots of patience, and will

At BENTLEY'S, Fine Scotch At BENTLEY'S, Fine Silk Vel vet Caps. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Dress Cashmere Hats. At BENTLEY'S late st le Silk Hats. At BENTLEY'S, Fine Opera At BENTLEY'S, Boys Wool and Soft Hats.

Gloves. At BENTLEY'S, Corner Cedar and Cherry Street, City Back, Georgia and South Carolina money taken at par for Goods. dec6-tf FIRE-PROOF SAFES. To Merchants and Others.

At BENTLEY'S. Fine Fur

THE undersigned would beg leave to respectfully in form the citizens of Nashville that they have o hand a few Fire-Proof Safes, from their Manufactor in Louisville, which they offer to those washing, on the most reasonable terms.

HARRIG & HUDSON. CITY BANK MONEY WANTED

Diarys for 1861.

New Lublications.

Elegant Hollday Books In Fine Bindings,

Richly Illustrated.

New Illustrated Books for 1861.

1. A Forest Hymn. By William Callen Bryant. Illustrated from Original Drawhe country, and printed, partly in tint, in the highest tyle of the art. The drawings are of striking beauty

gilt extra, with heavy gold clasps, richly mounted rims | 2. Paradise and the Peri. By Henry Warren. Richly bound. ('n a few days.) "." This superb and elegant work contains 54 royal pages, illuminated and emblazoned in gold and polors, in the richest style of oriental and arabasque o that the boys and girls, young men and young ladies

3. Folk-Songs; A Book of GoL-DEN POEMS MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART. By J. W. Palmer. With upwards of 60 Original Illustratious, exquisite in design and execution. \*\_\* "The book is a golden locket—the refined gold of a hundred poets. \* \* \* It contains all the daintlest lyrics that live in our memories-the

neart-talk' of simple and holy natures." 4. Moral Emblems: With Aphorisus, Adages, and Proverbs of all Nations. With Have in store a large assortment of elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated Bocks, for Christmas and the New Year, consisting of 120 Hlustrations, Ivol. Royal 8vo.

5. The Loves and Heroines of The Poets; Illustrated with Real and Ideal Portraits. By Richard Henry Stoddard, Ivol. 8vo. Women of the South Distin-

guished in Literature. By Mary Forrest. An elegant quarto, with Portraits.

7. The May Queen: A POEM, by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated with 80 drawings. Beautifully printed on the finest tinted paper.

8. The Byron Gallery of Beau-

Season's Arrangement ties. Consisting of Ideal Portraits of the Princi pal Female characters in Byron's Poems.

chant of Venice. Written by William Shakspeare Illustrated by the most eminent English Artists. 13. Pages and Pictures from the Writings of J. Fentmore Cooper. Edited by

Miss Susan enimore Cooper. Hinstrated with 40 Steel Engravings, fine of ginal designs by Darley, &c., and 180 Sketches on wood. 14. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Prog-

15. The Statford Gallery. Comprising 45 Ideal Portraits of Shakspeare's Women. 16. Gallery of Posts. A Gallery of Famous English and American Poets. Diustra

17. Women of Beauty and Heroism. Illustrated by 19 Portraits of remarkable

18. The Court of Napoleon: In Society under the First Empire. With authentic Portraits of its Wits, Boauties and Heroines. 19. Le Plutarque Français. Lives of Illustrious Men and Women of France, from the 15th Century to the present time. With their portraits artistically colored by hand 6 vols.

Royal 8vo. half morocco. 20. Laughable Adventures: The Foreign Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson; Being a History of what they Saw and Did in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. With 200 characteristic litustrations.

Papier Mache Goods. Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c. W. T. BEKRY & CO.,

PUBLIC SQUARE. Caruthers' History of a Law-uit HISTORY of a Lawsuit in the Circuit Court of ennessee, on the basis of the Code, by Abraham Caruthers, Lebanon Law School. Price \$5.

For saie in Nashville by JOHN YORK & CO., J. D. W. GREEN. GODEY for January,

GODEY for January, GODEY for January, GREEN & CO., No. 6 Union st Have Godey's Lady's Book for January, beginning a Now is the time to subscribe for Godey at GREEN & CO.'S No. 6 Union Street.

Subscribe for GOLFY at GREEN & CO.'S, Subscription price \$3 00 a year. Wherever we have found Goday's Lady's Book, we have found a family of refined and cultivated taste.—
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To those who

To these who subscribe through us, we guarantee complete sett. GREEN & CO., No. 6 Union street. BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS. Beadle's Dime Songsters.

Beadle's Dime Books of Fun. Nos. 1 and 2 Only one dime for a dollar's worth o Beadle's Dime Dream Book, Letter Writer, Speech Book, Nos. 1 and 2, Dialogues Nos. 1 and 2, Cook Book, Receipt Book, Book of Eviquette, School Melo-dist, &c., ac., &c. GR/EX&CO.

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dec18-3m

Great 8 erifice of Furnishing Coads for 30 Days. O's and after December 15th, J. H. McGILL will sell his large stock of Goods at cost for cash. The Celebrated Paris Yoke Shirt, Cost \$12 per dozen, former price \$16; Shoulder Seam Shirt cost \$15 per dozen, former price \$18; do \$24 per dozen, former price \$30. Seasonable Underwear.

A Choice Lot of Shirt Bosoms. Heavy Drawers to match the above named birds, the reduction will be made on Half Hose, Gloves, carts, Ties, Handgerchiefs, Suspenders, Robes, Shirt Rosons and all articles found in Furnishing Stores and good as orthest of Fancy Articles, such as Canes, Brushes, Combs, Port Monies, Dressing Cases, Ac., dec15-tf No. 28 Cherry street one Boor from Union. BEINSURED IN TIME!

SAVE YOURSELF FROM LOSS. NASH & MARR.

INSURANCE AGENTS,

25 COLLEGE STREET. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE MONEY.

IMPORTANT LAW

Persons of Color and Slaves.

State, so long as he contine—of good character Sec. 2712, Ib.

Should his character become bad, the Court may order him to remove in thirty days; and upon his tailing to comply with the order, he shall be subject to the punishment inflicted by law upon free persons of color coming into the State and remaining over twenty days. See 2713, Ib.

Every free negre or inulatio, who resides in any county in this State, shall be registered and numbered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the cierk of the County Court. See 2714

The register shall specify the name, age, color, and stature of each free negre or must to together with any apparent mark or scar on his face, head or hands, in what court, or by what authority he was emancipated, or that he was been free. -cc. 2715.

A copy of this register, certified by the cierk under the sail of the court, shall be clivered to the said negre or mulatto on his application and payment to the clark of a fee of twenty five cents. Sec. 2715.

If any free negre or must be found tray ling out of the county where he resides, without any sawful business, or be found lottering about without any occumplaint made to him, or upon his knowledge, to find sureties for his good behavior until a copy of said register can be obtained. Sec. 2717.

In case the party arrested tail to give said surety, the magist ate may commit him ten days unless within the time he give the security required, and pay the costs of his prosecution, or p. oduce a copy of the reg.

Se . 2720. Free child may be bound out, &c. Sec. 2720. Free child may be bound out, &c. Sec. 2721. Disorderly tree negro may be ired out. Sec. 2722. Refusing to work may be imprisoned. Sec. 2723. Refusing to give bond, indictable, and may be used and imprisoned in positiontary. Sec. 2724. Refusing to remove after his dischage, within thirty days, unless detained by sickness o unavoidable accident, he may be indicted as before, &c. Sec. 2725. No free person of color shall remove from any other State or territory of the Union into this state to reside here, and remain in the State twenty days; on conviction of this offence upon indictiment found by the Grand Jury of the county where the accused is attempting to reside, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and be sentenced to hard labor in the peoit intlary not less than two nor "A beautiful person among the Greeks, was thought to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nortal gods, and we can parfon pride, when a woman possesses such a figure that whereaver she stands, or moves, or leaves a shadow on the wall, or sits for a moves, or leaves a shadow on the wall, or sits for a posteril to the artist she confers a favor on the world."

This is not more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than thity dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than they dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than they dollars, and be subtenced to hard labor in the penitentiary not uses than the nor more than two years, the term be fixed by the judge. No such free persons shall be proceeded against under this section, until a ter twenty days notice to have of the existence of said provision and that it will be put in force against him.

Sec. 2711. It such convict, after having been discovered than the penitentiary not uses than the northern two years, the term be fixed by the judge. that god from the pententiary, tall or recuse to remove from the State within thirty days after such discharge, unless detailed by sickness or some unavoidable acci-

tion, shall be senten ed to labor in the penit-ntlary for a term of four years, but shall not be liable to any scunia y fine. Sec. 2728. No free person of color shall keep any grocary or tippling-house, or both, or stall, for the purpose of venums spirituous liquors or groowise.

9. The Poets' Gallery. A series of Hustrations of the British Poets.

10. The Wit and Humor of the Poets. Hustrated with upwards of One Hundred Pictures.

11. Shakspeare's Tempest. The Most excellent ommedie of the Tempest. Written by William Shakspeare. Hustrated by the most eminent English artists.

12. Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice. The Most excellent Excellent Historie of the Most. The Most excellent English artists. ween sunset and sun ise. Punishment, for first of moe, \$2.50, and for every other offence, five dollars, &

CORPORATION LAW. IN ACT to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate Saves, Free Blacks and Mulattoes within the city of

SEC 1. Be it enacted by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Nathville, That it shall not be tawful for any stave, residing in the Corporation of Nashville, without the written permission of the owner or employer of said slave, to pass to and fro in said corporation after the hour of 7 o clock, P. M., from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, nor after 9 o'clock, P. M., from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, such written permission to specify the destination of a d slave, and provided the destin tion of a male slave be the residence of his wife, then the owner or employer may extend the privilege to one month and no longer. Any slave found violating the p ovisions of the foregoing section shall receive not less than ten nor more than two nity lashes, at the discretion and under the direction of the Captain of the Police.

Sec 2. Be if exacted, That all free Blacks or Melattoes found running at large in the corporation after the hours specified in the 1st section of this Act, without the Recorder's certificate of their registration, shall be subject to arrest and a penalty of one dollor for each and every violation of the provisions of that section, said penalty to be recovered before the Recorder as in any other misdeameanor.

SEC 3. Be if enacted. That it shall be the duty of the police to disperse all congregations of Free Blacks, Molattoes or Siaves, tollected within the city at night, without regard to purpose whatever; and should any Free Blacks or Mulattoes fail or refuse to retiral after such not illustrious by any of the police so to do, he, she or they shall be arrested, and on proof of the fact before the Recorder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a penalty of from three to fitty dollars. And should any slave fail or refuse to obey the foregoing injuction, he, she or they shall be punished as provided in the 1st section of this act.

SEC 4. Be if enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws or paris

from and after its passage, and that all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed February 17, 1859.

December 19, 1860. R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor. CITY LAWS

AN ACT to be entitled " An Act to repeal An Act to present the Ringing of Auction Bells along the Streets. Passed July 12, 1860. SEO 1. Bett enacted by the City Council of Nashville.

That it shall be untawful to advertise goods and wares be auction or otherwise, by ringing of belis, beating of drums, gongs, or other noisy mode of advertising.

Seo 2 Bett further enacted. That any person guilty of violating the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than three nor more than ten doilars, for each and every offence.

President of Board of Aldermen.

President of Board of Aldermen.
GEO. W. DANDEN,
President Board of Councilmen.
R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

[Attest,]
W. A. GLENN, Recorder dec20

AN ACT to repeal all City Laur relative to Hospitals SEC. 1. Be if emacted by the City Council of Narhville,
That an act. entitled an act regulating the manner in
which application most be made for admission in the
Hospital, passed July 10th, 1856, and all laws or parts
of laws amendatory thereto, heretofore passed by the
city authorities or any wise pertaining to the same,
be and they are hereby repealed. W. H. HO. N.
President Board of Alderman.
GEO. W. DARLEN,
President Board of Councilmen.
R. R. Chearman, Mayor.

B. B. CHEATRAM, Mayor. W. A. GLENN, Recorder AN ACT to vest the Chief Engineer of Fire Departm with Police Powers. with Police Powers.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Nashville.
That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city, be and he is hereby vested with all the power of other Police Officers of the city.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted. That the Captain of the Police Department be, and he is hereby constituted an As-1-tant, without additional compensation, to the Chief Engineer of the rire Department of the city.

W. H. HURN,

President Board of Aldermen.

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

[Att-st.] Approved Nov. 10, 1880. JUNIPER LAWN.

J. LUMSDEN & CO.
No. 11 South Market Street. Brumheller & Mace's ship and Let on Broad Street for Sale.

GODEY FOR JANUARY. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for January.
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